

**IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE**

Appl. No.: 10/781,645                      Conf. No.: 2125  
Applicant: Takahiro Goto  
Filed: February 20, 2004  
Art Unit: 1752  
Examiner: Barbara L. Gilliam  
Docket No.: Q79923  
For: PLANOGRAPHIC PRINTING PLATE PRECURSOR

Commissioner for Patents  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

**DECLARATION PURSUANT TO 37 C.F.R. §1.132**

Sir:

I, Takahiro Goto, do declare and state as follows:

I graduated from Nagoya University with a Master's Degree in Metallurgy in March 1987.

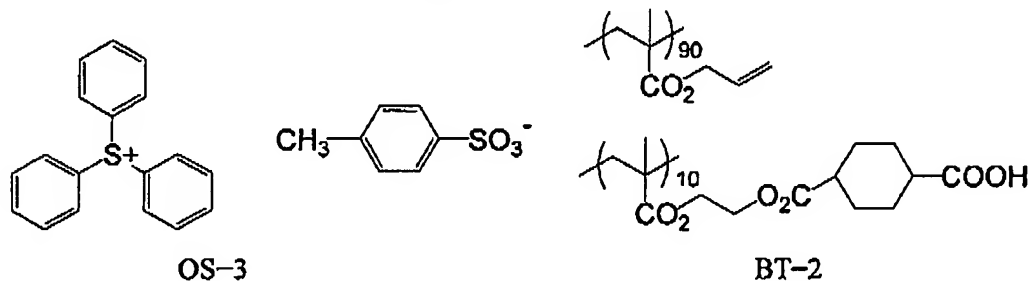
I joined Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd. in April 1987, and from 1987 to 2001, I was engaged in research and development of photosensitive materials at Ashigara Research Laboratories. Since 2001, I have been engaged in research and development of CTP plates at Printing Materials Research Laboratories.

I am familiar with the Office Action dated October 18, 2005, and understand the Examiner's rejections therein.

The following additional comparative experiments were carried out by me or under my supervision in order to further clarify the advantages of the present invention.

### EXPERIMENTS

Planographic printing plate precursors of Additional Comparative Examples 1-3 were prepared and evaluated in the same manner as in Example 1 of the present application, except that a sulfonium salt polymerization initiator OS-3 was used in place of OS-1 and/or a binder polymer BT-2 was used in place of BT-1. OS-3 and BT-2 are represented below and the results are shown in the following Table A.



### RESULTS

Table A

	Polymerization Initiator	Binder Polymer	Sensitivity	Storability of Raw Stock	Printing Durability
Example 1	OS-1	BT-1	100	0.01	100,000
Additional Comparative Example 1	OS-3	BT-1	70	0.01	60,000
Additional Comparative Example 2	OS-1	BT-2	100	0.09	100,000
Additional Comparative Example 3	OS-3	BT-2	70	0.09	60,000

It is clear that the planographic printing plate precursor using the sulfonium salt polymerization initiator of which each aryl group is substituted with a chlorine atom is superior in sensitivity and printing durability compared to the case of the aryl groups having no chlorine atom.

It is also clear that the planographic printing plate precursor using the binder polymer wherein R<sup>2</sup> in formula (i) has a chain structure is superior in storability of raw stock compared to the case of R<sup>2</sup> having a cyclic structure.

It is further clear that the planographic printing plate precursor using both the sulfonium salt polymerization initiator of which each aryl group is substituted with a chlorine atom and the binder polymer wherein  $R^2$  in formula (i) has a chain structure (the present invention) is superior in each of sensitivity, printing durability, and storability of raw stock.

### **CONCLUSION**

The claimed invention showed unexpectedly superior results by use of a sulfonium salt polymerization initiator of which each aryl group is substituted with a chlorine atom and a binder polymer wherein  $R^2$  in formula (i) has a chain structure.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further, that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

Date: 2 / 1 / 2006

  
Takahiro Goto